

CHEILANTHES COOPERAE IN THE NORTH COAST RANGES OF LAKE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—*Cheilanthes cooperae* D. C. Eaton, endemic to California, is known from San Bernardino and Santa Barbara counties and the Sierra Nevada from Tulare County northward to El Dorado County. It has also been reported from the Mt. Shasta region, from the South Coast Ranges in San Luis Obispo County, and from the vicinity of Felton in Santa Cruz County. In January 1972, a small colony was found at Hell's Peak near Blue Lakes (T 16 N, R 10 W, S 29) at an elevation of 610 m (*Toren* 350, CAS and Calif. St. Univ., San Francisco). Subsequent exploration of the immediate area revealed that this fern was rather abundant in exposed crevices of calcareous sandstone, in association with *Penstemon corymbosus*, *Mimulus aurantiacus*, *Monardella villosa*, *Cheilanthes intertexta*, and the moss *Gymnostomum calcareum*. This population is the first record from the North Coast Ranges and extends the known range north from Santa Cruz County approximately 250 km.—DAVID TOREN, Department of Ecology and Systematic Biology, California State University, San Francisco 94132.

AUTHORSHIP OF VIOLA ORBICULATA.—In the most recent treatment of vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest (Hitchcock et al., *Vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest* 3:448, 1961.), appears the citation *Viola orbiculata* Geyer ex Hooker (London J. Bot. 6:73, 1847.). Most authors have used the same citation for this plant. The name was not validly published by Hooker according to Article 34 of *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (Regnum Veg. 82:40, 1972.) because he stated, "If it proves distinct, Mr. Geyer's name of *V. orbiculata* should be adopted." Hecker considered the plant to be *V. rotundifolia* Michx. Wetherell (Rocky Mountain Herbarium Leaflet No. 29:7, 1958.) cited Gray (Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts n. s. 4:11, 1849.) as attributing the name to Geyer, but the name is not validly published there either, according to Article 34. Gray thought the plant was *V. sarmentosa* Dougl. The earliest valid publication of the epithet that I have found is by Gray (Syn. Fl. N. Am. 1(1):199, 1895.). Here it is published as *V. sarmentosa* Dougl. var. *orbiculata* Gray. Although Gray referred to the earlier Hooker publication, the combination must be considered as new and not a transfer because the name was not validly published by Hooker. The earliest valid publication that I have found of the epithet as a species was by Holzinger (Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 3:214, 1895.). This was slightly more than a month after Gray's publication but is not a transfer since Holzinger does not cite Gray and according to Article 60, "In no case does a name or an epithet have priority outside its own rank." The correct citation and the synonymy up to that time is as follows:

VIOLA ORBICULATA Geyer ex Holzinger, Contr. U. S. Natl. Herb. 3:214, 1895. —*V. orbiculata* Geyer ex Hook., London J. Bot. 6:73, 1847, pro syn. —*V. orbiculata* Geyer ex Gray, Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts n. s. 4:11, 1849, pro syn. —*V. sarmentosa* Dougl. ex Hook. var. *orbiculata* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am. 1(1):199, 1895.

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A NEW NAME FOR A WELL-KNOWN CALIFORNIA GALIUM (RUBIACEAE).—As stated in a footnote to p. 40 of my revision, with G. L. Stebbins, of the fleshy-fruited *Galium* species of the Californias and southern Oregon (Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 46, 1968), it was, and still is, my opinion that the plants that have been known for 120 years as *Galium nuttallii* Gray are really two species rather than one.